



An illustration at the top of the page depicts a seated female figure, possibly Liberty or a allegorical representation of labor, holding a laurel wreath in her left hand. She is positioned between two large, ornate pillars that each bear a shield with the stars and stripes of the United States flag. The entire composition sits atop a wide, rectangular base.

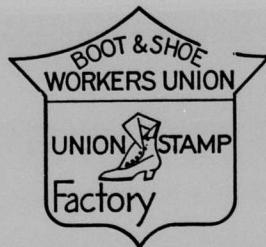
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 25, 1913.

THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.  
THE PRICE OF IGNORANCE.  
TRICKERY AND EVASION.  
LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.  
OUR SACRAMENTO LETTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

## NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

### Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

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BOSTON, MASS.

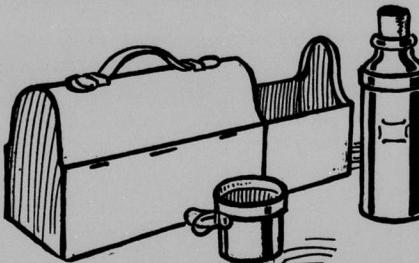
CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

## This Universal Lunch Box with Vacuum Bottle **\$2.00**

Allows carrying lunch, cleanly and freshly put up at home, and gives the luxury of hot coffee, tea or other strengthening beverage. It costs \$2.00, but a trifle more than a vacuum bottle alone would cost

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Vacuum Bottle will keep liquid hot for 12 hours, or cold for 24—In heavily tinned case with a cap. The cap serves as a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint drinking cup. Plenty of room for sandwiches, cake, fruit, etc., in the sliding tray.

Heavily riveted; tinned inside, brown enameling on



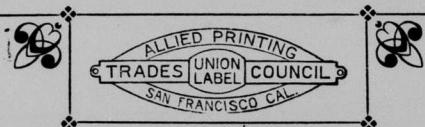
the outside; ventilator slits on the sides and top; sewed leather handle; sanitary, inconspicuous and convenient.

Drug Department—Main Floor.

"New Retail Center" **Hale's** GOOD GOODS

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## ADVERTISING

is the science of calling to the attention of the public the things they or you want.

Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

The individual, firm, or corporation, engaged in a business where there is competition, failing to advertise, will never cause people to marvel at the success achieved.

If you have nothing to advertise, you might as well quit business. There is nothing in it for you.

Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

### THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1913.

No. 11

## THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The San Francisco "Chronicle" in an editorial published Monday, April 14, 1913, attacks the Industrial Accident Board in line with its general policy to defeat Senator Boynton's Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

A parallel of statements of the "Chronicle" and answers thereto is hereby submitted for the consideration of every unbiased mind.

The "Chronicle" says: "The proposed Workmen's Compensation bill would create to rule over us an arbitrary tribunal endowed with both legislative and judicial powers of the most comprehensive and drastic nature."

Answer: By overwhelming vote the people have willed it so, and in this case the people and the Legislature have followed the precedent established by the creation of the Railroad Commission and conferred similar plenary powers within a limited sphere.

It says that this procedure is "utterly foreign to the genius of American institutions which contemplate that legislative and judicial authority shall never be united in the same person, and that there shall be no legislation except by the body duly elected by the people for that purpose."

Answer: This is a mixture of theories refuted by history as well as the "Chronicle's" own attitude in other matters. If the statement is true, it is inconsistent, at least, on the part of the "Chronicle," not to protest also against the assumption of legislative functions by the judicial branch of the government; judicial legislation, none will deny, has gone on for ages; and such legislation has been made and enforced by appointed judges not less diligently than by judges elected by the people. And who can remember the "Chronicle" ever raising its voice against an appointed judiciary, or against judge-made law? Here the judicial function is limited to ascertain a few facts and apply the legal remedy according to the statutory provisions. There will be no delay, no costs of court or lawyer's fee to be paid for out of the small sum recovered. Could law be administered on a more practical and efficient basis? But, this kind of legislation jars on the mind steeped in common law and equity practice. This new procedure has grown out of social and economic conditions in our days calling for more practical and labor-saving treatment of its complicated problems. Its main feature is to lean toward the executive rather than the judicial branch of government and to administer law by means of quasi-judicial, or, if you will, quasi-legislative boards, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, State Railroad Commission, Health Boards, Industrial and other Commissions. Their sphere of action is limited, but their power within that sphere is plenary and complete government so far as it goes.

"The tremendous and all-powerful body which it is proposed to create has absolutely unlimited power to create offices, fill them, fix the salaries, and allow 'expenses' for any operation which may be imagined."

Answer: The number of such employees and the amount paid is controlled by the amount of the appropriation available after taking care of the prescribed duties of the Commission. Further, the Board of Control has the right to audit all claims, and claims for salaries must be approved by this Board before payment. With regard to the Commission's power to allow money for operations to save life or save heavy future payments for compensation, it must be said that the Commission in such matters will be governed by physicians' advice coming from both sides, and their discretion will in the long run be governed by the courts.

"The proposed Commission has unlimited authority \* \* \* to print whole libraries, if it so pleases, touching any phase of employment or accident insurance."

Answer: Do not be alarmed; all of its work must be done within the appropriation, and the printing cannot possibly constitute such a great item compared with its other work, that the "Chronicle" can hang a valid objection on this peg.

"In the matter of insurance it may pass any law" (the gentleman means "any rate") "which it pleases, knowing that if a loss results there will be the State treasury to foot the bills." (Do not misrepresent. See paragraph 40 (b). No losses can be paid out

of the treasury except out of the fund created from the collection of the premiums), or the specific appropriation made, "while the private insurance companies, which the act expressly purposed to encourage" (No, "with which the State competes"), "and which of necessity must follow the pace set by the Commission, would simply go broke if the rates were too low."

Answer: The statement refutes itself, because if the Commission fixed its own rates too low, it would bankrupt its own fund, and the companies would not be sorry. And if the Commission drives out the private companies by forcing on them too low rates, none but those companies have cause to complain; and it is presumed that the "Chronicle" holds no special brief for them, and that it argues only from the standpoint of the general welfare.

Speaking of the rates of premiums to be fixed, the oracle says: "There is no experience. There are no data. It is pure guess-work. The Commission knows nothing whatever of the business."

Answer: It has the same means of knowledge as are open to private companies. Statistical information is not a private monopoly in insurance matters. It may employ equally expert and reliable assistants as private companies in fixing proper rates. The experience of the world and of every American State is as open and available to the Commission as to any private insurer whose general guide is simply to charge all that the traffic will bear, or to overcharge for fear of not charging enough.

"The bill empowers the Commission to order any manufacturer to install and use any 'appliance' whatever which it may deem conducive to safety."

Answer: The "Chronicle" knows as well as the next man that any "unreasonable" exercise of its power would be quickly enjoined by a court which "imagined" such appliance either too costly, burdensome, or unreasonable according to its limited knowledge in the way of taking chances on human life at the expense of the profits of a business. There are plenty of judges yet of that frame of mind, and the harassed employer could exercise his choice in selecting his best judge, while the employees could depend only on the Commissioners doing their duty.

The "Chronicle," among other things, objects to giving the Commissioners power to punish for contempt of its orders or authority. It does not object to judges exercising the same power in a thousand and one other matters. Listen to this: "It has nearly the full powers of a court of record—expressly including punishment for contempt—which it is empowered to exercise summarily, without the safeguards which the experience of mankind proves to be essential to the administration of ordinary justice. And they are much more essential when, as in this case, the same body is law-maker, prosecutor, judge and jury."

Answer: What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If this Commission should not have the power to punish for contempt, be consistent and abolish the same power in the case of the rest of the California tribe of Solomons and Jeffries. But do not make fish of this Commission and fowl of the other courts.

And lastly, eliminating the cussing at the end of the editorial, the last point reads: "And from the decision of this awesome tribunal there is absolutely no appeal, except to the Supreme or Appellate Court in a few specified points of law."

Answer: If, as the "Chronicle" says, this is a court of record, why provide for an appeal to the Superior Court, and thereby further delay compensation and justice to the injured employee: and why use that inaccurate and misleading language "a few specified points of law" for the following:

"Whether or not: (1) The Commission acted without or in excess of its powers; (2) the order, decision or award was procured by fraud; (3) the order, decision, rule or regulation is unreasonable; (4) if findings of fact are made, whether or not such findings of fact support the order, decision, or award under review."

Just look at questions under heading No. 3, not to mention others, it may dawn upon the mind of the writer of the "Chronicle" editorial that a few unsaid things are embraced in his "a few specified points of law."

**TRICKERY AND EVASION.**

The moving picture operators of the bay section have for a number of years maintained a strong union and have been able through this means to obtain fair conditions for the men engaged in this line of work. Recently in the city of Oakland a number of employers who desired to do away with the union conditions which the picture operators had enforced, organized an alleged union. The institution thus organized has no affiliation whatever with the legitimate labor movement and is only used for the purpose of interfering with the progress of the duly recognized Moving Picture Operators' Union.

This alleged organization has sent out the following circular to mislead the public:

"The Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of Alameda County, Local No. 2, represents an investment in the city of Oakland of half a million dollars. We have approximately fifty theatres, and have a nightly attendance of 20,000 persons.

"Although we pay union wages and abide by union hours, we are being picketed.

"The Superior Court of Alameda County has granted temporary injunctions to some of our members, but union sympathizers refuse to obey the law, and ignore the injunctions!

"Why? To prevent us from operating our own machines! To prevent us from running our own business!

"We believe that we have the right to run our own business. We believe that we have the right to conduct our business as you conduct your homes.

"Do you want us to go into politics? Hereafter, every moving picture theatre throughout the State will use its screen for political purposes. The State League has a membership of eight hundred theatres. The National League covers the entire United States, and every mov-

ing picture house in the country is affiliated with it.

"We pay large license fees and taxes. Our pay roll amounts to thousands of dollars daily.

"All we ask is justice! Are you with us?

"Yours respectfully,  
"Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of Alameda  
County, Local No. 2."

The contradictions contained in this circular are plainly visible. In one paragraph it says they pay union wages and abide by union hours, while in another paragraph they say they are being picketed because they operate their own machines. Now, if they are operating their own machines, to whom do they pay the union wages? Their statements are simply ridiculous.

There is just one purpose in view and that is the destruction of the bona fide Moving Picture Operators' Union, and every union man and woman should help to make the effort a failure.

**LAWYERS STILL LEAD.**

What members of the Sixty-third Congress think of themselves became public Monday when the new Congressional Directory was issued. The new directory contains biographies of Representatives and Senators prepared by themselves.

Lawyers, as usual, form the bulk of the legislators. Sixty-nine are in the Senate and 270 in the House. In the Senate there are eight editors, six farmers, five business men, five bankers, two doctors and one soldier. The House contains seventy-eight business men, thirty-three editors, ten teachers, eighteen farmers, nine mechanics and workmen, six bankers, six doctors, one author, one soldier, one preacher and one lecturer.

The directory lists in the Senate fifty-one Democrats, forty-four Republicans and one Progressive. In the House there are 290 Democrats, nine Progressives, and one Independent.

**"THERE'S A REASON."**

Those readers of advertisements who are of an inquiring turn of mind may have wondered wherein lay the secret of the marvelous properties that have been ascribed—by the manufacturer—to Grape Nuts. It is admitted to be but a combination of wheat and barley, and yet we have been told that this combination is a "special food for the brain and nerves," is good for appendicitis, "loose teeth," and various other unpleasant conditions. The manufacturer has at last explained. "There's a reason." Naturally enough, he makes this explanation in the pages of scientific publications, to-wit, medical journals. Thus we read in current issues of some medical journals:

To estimate the "caloric" value of whole wheat and barley would seem (in the laboratory) to be a correct computation of the dietetic value of the well-known food (made of these two cereals)—Grape Nuts.

But, professional accuracy of observation from a clinical standpoint, and confirmed in an empirical way by many of the more intelligent laity, has shown in many individual cases during a decade or more, that Grape Nuts, for some reason possibly not readily demonstrable by the mathematics of chemistry, supplies in a prompt and practical way far more real nutritive value than the laboratory chart gives to mere wheat and barley.

After thus destroying the idols of science, the iconoclastic advertisement writer naively remarks: "The above is well worth looking into \* \* \*". Yes, indeed. So also are the conservation of energy and the immutability of the elements and the indestructibility of matter and Newton's law of gravitation and a few other fundamentals that scientific men fondly imagine to be fairly well-demonstrated scientific facts. It would seem to be the apotheosis of advertising misrepresentation when it becomes necessary for the exploiter of a breakfast food to try to convince the public that 2 plus 2 equals 5. The "Journal of the American Medical Association" well asks, why should medical journals and newspapers be willing to "fall for" this sort of pseudoscientific twaddle? Doubtless, "There's a reason."

I never yet heard man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them, and to transfer the suspicion or dislike to the one who found pleasure in pointing out the defects of another.—Jane Porter.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.



## **GET THAT CUT THAT SPELLS OUR NAME**

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**Suits from \$25.00 up**

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**TAILORS**

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**Opp. Stiegeler Bros.**

**Union Label**

**THE PRICE OF IGNORANCE.**

By Esther Edelson-Morrell.

"In knowledge there is power." How true is that one little proverb! And how applicable to a people as much as to an individual!

Mexico was recently in the throes of a bloody revolution. But the Mexican peons who fought and bled, because they lacked the elements of education and were thus deficient in power, other than brute force, are today no better off than they were five years ago. Because their slavery was no longer bearable they rose in revolt. Because they were uneducated they could make their demands felt in no other way but by the force of arms. Because they were unorganized they fought in the same haphazard manner as our competitors, for instance, do in business. Instead of marching hand in hand, for one common end in view, they cut each other's throats and used the blood to soothe their aching hearts. In the meantime an astute politician can take advantage of them and lead them to believe that for their benefit he is allowing himself to fleece them.

Thus, in Mexico, many lives were lost, a vast product of the toilers' labor was destroyed, cities were made black with misery and gutters red with blood, but the peonage system still prevails.

Too bad! Those who cannot think with their brains must kick with their heels. Eventually, feudalism will have to be wiped off the face of the earth. Evolution has decreed its fall, and its doom has been sealed across the globe from the uprising in Ireland to the Civil War in the United States and the revolution in China. The only regrettable condition is the portion of blood which is exacted as toll with the overthrow of every existing evil. And when slavery is, at last, crushed in Mexico, and free education established, even then must the people guard jealously the doors of every institution of learning against the influx of such teachers whose mission is perversion and whose price is graft.

Until all the people have a liberal supply of knowledge and truth, until each understands his mission on earth, and his contribution toward the progress of the whole human family, until then must the capitalist sword hold sway, and men seek alms instead of aiming for justice. Until then will tyrants reign and masters rule.

**WIRELESS MEN OUT.**

A strike of the Wireless Operators' Union, involving about 260 operators of the entire Pacific Coast, was called at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, as a result of the failure of all efforts to reach a compromise with the Marconi Co. The operators are asking for a wage of \$50 per month. They now receive from \$35 to \$45. Every effort was made by the union and the Labor Council to avert the strike, but to no avail, as the company stubbornly refused to listen to reason.

International President S. J. Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers stated that it was decided to take this action after wiring the New York office of the Marconi Co. Monday night that the operators were willing to arbitrate, and receiving no reply to this message.

W. J. McConnell, ex-Governor of Idaho and a member of the Department of Commerce and Labor, spent several days in trying to promote a compromise between the operators and the Marconi Co. Monday evening he notified President Konenkamp that his efforts were fruitless. President Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council informed the union that his efforts were also without avail and it was then decided to call the strike. So quietly was the word passed around that few here knew anything about it.

The first vessels to be affected were the Sierra and Umatilla, both of which left port at 2 p. m. Tuesday, the former bound for Honolulu and the latter for Seattle. All the waterfront unions have assured the operators of their support.

It is time to tell the truth.—Coleridge.

**SEATTLE ACTS FOOLISHLY.**

The Seattle Central Labor Council has lost its charter because of its refusal to unseat the Reid electrical workers. The "Union Record" says:

"It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret that we announce that the charter of the American Federation of Labor, held since May, 1905, has been taken from the walls of the Council chamber by General Organizer Chas. Perry Taylor of the A. F. of L. because of the failure of the Council to unseat the representatives of the Reid faction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"After a meeting lasting until nearly one o'clock, and a debate which, while intensely earnest, was not acrimonious, the roll was called on a motion reading: 'Resolved, that this Central Labor Council does not comply with the request to unseat Electrical Workers' Locals Nos. 77 and 217,' and the result showed 60 for and 18 against."

Such conduct on the part of a central labor council, at this late date, is indeed the height of foolishness. Two State Federations of Labor and several central bodies have lost their charters over this same controversy, and all have come back with colors dragging in the dust. The labor movement must have some sort of discipline. Laws must be enforced. If the laws are not right then they should be changed, but no encouragement should be offered to stubborn refusal to comply with laws which remain on the books.

Seattle should immediately unseat the unrecognized union and regain her charter. There has been too much foolishness in this controversy.

**STRIKEBREAKER USES GUN.**

Warren G. Billings, 22, a non-union shoemaker, employed at the plant of Frank & Hyman, Eighteenth and Bryant streets, ran amuck there Tuesday morning, when he was discharged, and fired a bullet through the left thigh of Watchman W. H. Summers, another in that employee's foot, and shot off the end of his own thumb before he was overpowered by Detective Corporal O. H. Rodiger. He was charged with assault to commit murder.

Billings, who lived as a strikebreaker at the shoe factory, was given his discharge shortly before noon. Wild with rage, he drew a revolver and threatened to murder Watchman Summers, whom he charges with responsibility for his discharge. As he fired his weapon, his arm was shaken by another employee, C. A. Chadwick. In another moment Summers and Chadwick were upon Billings. Again the enraged man fired, and this time Summers dropped. Rodiger, who chanced in the neighborhood of the plant, was attracted to the scene by the shots and the outcry. He grappled with Billings as the latter swung his revolver wildly and after a desperate struggle subdued him. In the melee Billings shot off a portion of the thumb of his left hand.

Summers was treated at the Mission emergency hospital. His condition is not serious.

While the fight was on a number of girls employed at the shop fled, panic-stricken, from the place.

**STRIKE AVERTED.**

In Chicago, by the execution of an agreement, a strike has been averted against the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and the 8000 employees employed by this firm will continue at work. The settlement was based upon the agreements that are now in force in the Eastern cities under the name of the "protocol." It is provided that all matters of disagreement shall be referred to arbitration pending the life of the agreement.

The best worship is stout labor.—Carlyle.

**BOSSES.**

By George Matthew Adams.

Bosses are all right—if they are the right Bosses. All through Nature and Human life runs the power of the Boss. Everything would go to smash with a bang if there were no Bosses. That's why it is a satisfying thing to know that—

You can select your own Boss.

There are Bosses and Bosses. Some people let a little six-inch roll of Tobacco Boss them; some are led around by a harmless looking glass of Liquid Stimulant; some are ruled by a bunch of fool, imaginary Worries; some are commanded by an army of Nerve; some allow an unregulated Stomach to Boss; some call in Clothes and Style and request them to Dictate. Many of these are all right—but none should ever be made Boss.

You can select your own Boss.

One of the saddest sights in the world is a wrongly Bossed man or woman. There germinate all the miseries of the Human. There Failure drives its stakes. Let's think of OUR Bosses for a minute. Who is your Boss? What Bosses Boss you?

You can select your own Boss.

This is the way: Put your WILL in complete control. Make it Boss. The human Will is the greatest and grandest Boss in all the world of Bosses. Nerves! a word with you. YOU are not my Boss. Habit! step out in front. You are not my Boss. Appetite! just a moment. YOU are not my Boss. Will! let's shake hands. I Select YOU as my Boss. And from this day on there is to be Order, Growth—Power in this house of mine.

Do you know what it is to be failing every day, and yet to be sure—humbly but deeply sure—that your life is, as a whole, succeeding? You want to do the best work that a man can do—to make life brighter and nobler for your fellowmen. Not a day passes that you do not try somehow to do that blessed work; but every time you turn away after one of those attempts to give sympathy or inspiration to your brethren how \* \* \* ignoble are the words which you meant to be so generous and warm! And yet, after all, you know that the whole life does not fail. Still there is the purpose! It does not die. It is not given up. It presses forward more and more determined every day. Every day it grows clearer and clearer to you that without that wish and hope and resolution, life would not be worth living.—Phillips Brooks.

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**FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE****\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

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**OUR SACRAMENTO LETTER.**

Tuesday, April 22, 1913.

It is generally conceded by impartial observers that the mere designations "Republican," "Progressive" or "Democrat" do not signify anything in this Legislature. When it comes to the adoption of a labor bill, or almost any other measure except "resoluting" upon the tariff, party lines are not drawn tightly. There are "real Progressives" among all three factions of this Legislature, and there are genuine "dyed-in-the-wool" reactionaries among so-called Progressive Republicans as well as Regular Republicans and Democrats.

Tuesday, April 22d, is the seventy-fourth day of the session, and opens with the legislative situation practically unchanged. The Senate daily file contains 285 numbers of which 43 are Assembly measures; the Assembly file contains 587 measures of which 97 come from the Senate. All other measures remain in committees, except about 140 which have been passed by both houses, and most of which are appropriation bills and minor uncontested propositions.

The increasing interest taken in legislative affairs by organized labor and women voters, presents new aspects to be considered by the political managers; likewise, affecting their action, is the recent change from Republican to Democratic control of the national government.

That there has been a tendency of prominent progressive leaders to conciliate so-called regular and progressive Republicans, is patent to every observer; also there are indications pointing to endeavors to separate the interests of labor, women voters and the Democratic forces. But, while traces of such efforts may be discerned, it is very difficult to foretell to what extent any such tendency will crystallize during the remaining few weeks of the session. Thus far the big leaders have not committed themselves to any particular course.

The press of the State published broadcast a short time ago that the principal administration measures for this session would be the following: (1) Water Conservation; (2) Workmen's Compensation; (3) Blue-Sky Law; (4) Non-partisan elections for counties; (5) State Civil Service; (6) Minimum Wage for Women; (7) Weights and Measures; (8) Foreign Rural Credits; (9) Mothers' Pension; (10) The Immigration Commission.

Such program would, no doubt, satisfy but an

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All kinds of Repairing by Union  
Shoemakers, UNION STAMP ON  
ALL WORK.

First-class work done by ma-  
chinery while you wait.

inconsiderable portion of the people of this State, and could hardly be relied upon by a party as a satisfactory record upon which to be expected to be returned to power in 1915.

The platform on which the present majority of this Legislature was elected went much further. The Democratic platform likewise embraces many more reforms. The demands from labor and other big groups of citizens are also certain not to be appeased by such meagre results. Women voters may, to some degree, feel satisfied with legislation affecting the social evil and the liquor traffic, but it is not believed that the mass of women will rest content with such legislation only.

Important measures pending are grouped as follows:

Hours of Labor.—To what extent will hours of labor be shortened? Both women and men in great numbers will be affected by what the Legislature does or fails to do in regard to this subject.

Unemployment and Immigration.—On these subjects great apprehension prevails as to what the Legislature intends to do. While the Legislature is expected to deal vigorously with these problems, very little impending legislation promises any fulfillment of such expectations. The so-called Commission on Immigration and Housing seems to become endowed with a multiplicity of opportunities for doing good, but given a few real duties to perform which duties are not already imposed upon present officials and governmental agencies. The proposition to establish State employment offices will be doomed to failure unless more liberal provision is made to equip and establish such offices so as to compete effectually with the private agencies. An insufficient appropriation would be worse than no money at all for that purpose.

Loan-Shark Evil.—This subject is of as much importance to wage earners as a blue-sky law to people of greater means. In the absence of any proposition to establish any publicly operated system to compete with private money-lenders, the only effective means would be to prohibit the courts from collecting usurious loans, by enacting a statute to make no assignment or order valid that provides for the transfer of wages to be earned in the future.

To Remove the Property Qualification for Jurors.—This is a subject of immense interest, and a bill to that effect has passed the Assembly. Some leaders in the Senate have expressed their opposition, and it is possible they will succeed in defeating this just reform, now established in the majority of the States of the Union.

To Legalize Picketing and to Provide for a Trial by Jury in Cases of Contempt of Court.—These important measures are embodied in pending bills. They affect great numbers of the people, and the question is what relief in these regards will come from this Legislature.

Anti-Alien Legislation.—Has become the football of the two political parties in this State, and a satisfactory outcome is problematical indeed.

Does it not seem singular that so much time and consideration is wasted, week in and week out, in correcting or making small changes in the code to meet the wishes of a few attorneys affected by them in individual cases, sometimes only one case in a lifetime, while little or no consideration is shown to meet and overcome great evils and injustices affecting numerous classes of men?

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**INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER.**

Great Britain—The dockers' organizations of Manchester and vicinity have been successful in their move to secure Saturday afternoons off. The daily paper of the Labor Party is in straitened circumstances and may be compelled to suspend publication. A proposition for a general strike in the event of war received but few responses. The vote of the miners on the establishment of a five-day week was so close that a conference has been called to consider the question. A strike for the eight-hour day in the printing trades is probable, as negotiations have been broken off.

Sweden—The painters' union has decided to establish unemployment insurance, as have also the mill workers.

Russia—In Moscow the printers, after waiting many years, have received permission for the establishment of their organization. Endeavors by the metal workers in a similar direction have as yet made no success. The successful wages movement of the St. Petersburg gold and jewelry workers has caused the masters to combine in a protective union which has just proclaimed a lockout. The masters, however, are not united, and the workers are achieving further successes.

Germany—In Crefeld and district 15,000 textile workers have been locked out on account of the wages troubles of the dyers; 6,000 of these are unorganized. In Stolp, Pomerania, the transport workers are on strike. At the request of the employers, hussars were sent as blacklegs, and to the complaint of the strike committee the military authorities replied that the "regulations" permitted the use of the hussars," as other help was not available.

Austria—The next trade union congress takes place from October 6 to 9 this year in Vienna. The Leather Workers' Union has now only 2,500 members, as against 4,200 in 1909—a result of the Separatist secession.

Switzerland—On May first a new collective agreement comes into force for the wood industry in Zurich, whereby a minimum wage of 79 centimes per hour and the free Saturday afternoon is procured. The annual general meeting of the lithographers held at Easter in Aarau de-

cided on the establishment of benefit funds. The bad position of the organization in Geneva, where the Syndicalist agitation seriously affects trade union activities, was much regretted.

Spain—The danger of a new railway strike has been brought about by the discharge by the company of the late president of the railwaymen's organization because of his "injurious agitation." The organization demands his re-engagement.

Australasia—In the new budget of the Labor Minister in New Zealand the erection of workers' dwellings has been allowed for. Last year \$110,000 was spent for this purpose. In the present year the building of such houses has been pursued in seventeen different places. It is usual to obtain land and build dwellings in all places where at least six workers' families make application. In the New South Wales textile industries the maximum working time has been fixed at 48 hours weekly and the lowest wage at 45 shillings for men and 21 shillings for women.

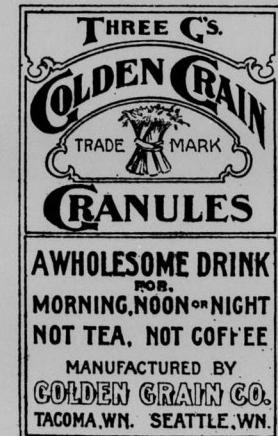
Holland—A congress on the protection of children will take place in Amsterdam in October. The chief subjects on the agenda will be: Compulsory schooling, continuation schools, child labor, feeding and clothing of children. The Butchers' Employees' Union has decided to affiliate with the National Center. The clerical authorities have acquiesced in the formation of a course of instruction for Catholic trade union officials.

**ASSIST FLOOD SUFFERERS.**

The labor press throughout the country chronicles many instances of the organizations of labor contributing liberally to assist the members of organized labor in the districts that were recently devastated by the floods. Among the large contributors was the Chicago Typographical Union, which gave \$1000, and San Francisco Typographical Union, \$500 for the relief of the printers in the flooded districts. The money was sent to the International Typographical Union to dispose of, together with other funds donated by local unions in other cities.

All wise work is mainly threefold in character. It is honest, useful and cheerful.—Ruskin.

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1913.

The Labor Council almost unanimously decided last Friday night to call to the attention of affiliated unions the barbarities practiced at San Quentin prison in the hope that public sentiment shall be so aroused as to effectually put a stop to such conduct in the State of California. Almost unbelievable cruelties are charged against those in authority at the prison.

According to the United States Geological Survey the Oklahoma gold excitement is based on certain fabulously high assays made chiefly on material dug from wells. Assay certificates which reported as much as 32 ounces of gold a ton were shown to Geologist Ferguson, but samples of the supposed gold ore, collected by him and assayed by Ledoux & Co. of New York, showed less than 2 cents in gold and half a cent in silver to the ton. The assay certificates which are being shown by the promoters are therefore either directly or indirectly fraudulent in character.

Here is a gem of inconsistency from the pen of Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. Read it carefully and follow the silly reasoning of this man, credited by many with being America's greatest living scholar and teacher. It will be noticed that he speaks of loyalty on the part of the professional man to some "institution, church, school or association," but when he refers to the wage worker the loyalty must be to the "factory, mine, bank, railroad or mill, or to the employing person, firm or corporation." Loyalty to his trade union would never produce the desired result for the worker, according to this pampered aristocrat, though in the professions it would. The following is the exact language made use of by the man who called strikebreakers heroes: "The most important of all favorable conditions of labor is a loyal state of mind on the part of the workman. Here the lower vocations can learn much from the experiences of the higher. The professional man, no matter whether his profession be clerical, legal, medical, scientific or artistic, all feel in a high degree this sentiment of loyalty to something outside themselves—as, for example, to a political or legal institution, a church, a school, an association or to the whole body of a profession. This sentiment grows as life goes on and becomes in the long run the source of deep and lasting satisfaction to him who feels it. So in the national industries, the individual workman ought to feel a strong sentiment of attachment to his trade and of loyalty to the particular factory, mine, bank, railroad or mill in which he works, or to the employing person, firm or corporation on whose just and skillful management the profits of the business, and, therefore, the workman's own steady employment, depend."

# LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

There are many people who believe, for sentimental reasons and without giving the question serious study, that the United States should throw its doors open to the immigration of the world.

They are greatly impressed with the idea of making this country the refuge of the oppressed of the Old World, and are so shortsighted as to be unable to see that such a course is absolutely impossible as a permanent proposition.

The continuation of free and unrestricted immigration to the United States must eventually give us a class of oppressed people equal in all respects to present conditions in the old countries which these foolish people seek to relieve. It is all well enough to talk about permitting the immigrant to come in, but what is to be done with him upon arrival? The labor market, in such lines as he is capable of entering in this country, is already filled beyond its power of absorption, and it is utterly ridiculous to prate about putting him to work in agricultural pursuits, because he has no capital with which to purchase land nor to sustain him, if he were given the land, while crops are reaching a marketable condition. It is true, there are opportunities for employment by farmers during the harvest season for about two or three months each year. The farmers, as a rule, absolutely do not need help outside of their own families during the other nine or ten months, and what is to become of the poor immigrant who finds himself up against such a problem? He can only add to the army of the unemployed and help to depress the labor market until the problems which now are largely confined to the older countries will be just as acute here.

Consideration of this phase of the question, in spite of the deception practiced by those in search of cheap labor, is not a problem of the distant future. It is here now and calling for attention.

A flood of immigration to the Western part of the United States such as is anticipated upon the opening of the Panama Canal cannot be of benefit to this section. It must of necessity work injury upon both the ignorant immigrant and the people already here, because as an absolute matter of fact, the field for absorption of large numbers of laborers is not here.

The class of immigration we are to receive upon the opening of the canal is described by Immigration Commissioner Williams as very low and undesirable. The law, as it exists today, he says plainly, does not operate to keep out all the undesirables. Its requirements are too low. Many immigrants now coming in are not merely illiterate in the ordinary sense: they are ignorant, as he puts it, "beyond belief." Often they do not know the days of the week, the month of the year, their own ages, or the names of any country outside of their own. They are the poorest representatives of some of the most backward countries in Europe. They bring very low standards of living to which they adhere even after several years of residence.

Any immigration which will have a tendency to lower the American standard of wages, and therefore the American standard of life, should not only be discouraged, but positively prohibited. Aliens have no inherent right to enter the country, and we are at fault if we permit them to be admitted. The country should be very particular as to who it receives; and should strive for quality rather than quantity. There is no room for the false sentimentality and desire for growth in numbers, entertained by the thoughtless and irresponsible, nor should the greedy, cheap labor huckstering employers be permitted to flood the country with undesirables for their own selfish purposes.

There is not now, nor has there been for many years, either in agriculture or industry, any dearth of competent, capable and willing labor ready and anxious to take advantage of every opportunity for remunerative employment. There is no honest demand for immigration of the class mentioned and no prospect of such a demand in the future.

California and the Pacific Coast will welcome immigrants who can stand the test of American citizenship and those who give promise for the future, but duty to ourselves demands that we see to it that the plane of our citizenship shall not be lowered and that its character shall not be degraded to satisfy the greed of the selfish few.

The Labor Council last Friday night favored the holding of a conference of Pacific Coast labor upon this subject in Portland just previous to the American Federation of Labor convention next November.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

The arguments used against the initiative, referendum and recall, viz: That the people as a whole are not competent to pass upon the great questions which will come up to them, is indeed silly. Such reasoning is on a parity with that of the mother who would not let her boy go near the water until he had learned to swim. Yet some who are credited with intelligence indulge in that sort of argument. Those who are competent are numerous and can be depended upon to teach the others. —

"Study of human nature in the fashionable barber shops leads me to think that self-respect is declining," said a Newark philosopher. "At the Astorbilt Hotel the other day I had my hair trimmed by a barber who seemed to be an exceptionally fine specimen of manhood. He discussed the tariff as intelligently as a man of affairs might have done. He talked brilliantly about the plays and analyzed the political situation in words that would have reflected credit upon a college professor. Evidently he was a man of honor, and I hesitated to offend his self-respect by offering him a tip. But the tipping custom is chronic now, so I held out a dime, and my splendid specimen of self-respecting manhood accepted it without batting an eye."—Newark "News."

A scientist has figured out that a bee travels 48,000 miles in the collection of a pound of honey. The bee and the spider, as compared by Dean Swift, are types of human thinking. The bee flits from flower to flower, collecting honey which is a delicious food for many others than itself alone. It is constantly in motion, constantly at work, seeking in every place where beauty smiles the rewards of faithful search. The spider remains quiet in a single spot, spinning the threads that are to snare a prey. There is no injury to the blossoms in the bee's happy employment. Indeed, besides distilling honey, he stirs the pollen of the flower to action, and the reappearance of these flowers another season is in many cases supposed to depend on the hospitality they afford to the bee. The bee has a gay song, hint of the pleasure as well as the assiduity of its toil. The bee provides for weeks to come and when its store is taken away goes busily to work to replenish it. There seems to be almost no limit to the bee's productive power.

Intensive cultivation of the soil is a task which makes its appeal to any normal man or woman of average intelligence who is willing to work but who perhaps is restive under his present economic servitude, says a writer in "Little Farms Magazine." He goes on to refer to the community, known as the Little Landers colony of San Ysidro (pronounced San Eesedro), in California. It has come to be called a colony, not because it is communistic, which it is not, but because in a new sense co-operation has become a controlling factor in the community life. Early in its history, under the leadership of its founder, William E. Smythe, a truly unique social and civic fellowship was organized on the lines of the New England town meeting, and throughout the four years of its history this idea has prevailed as the community has met from week to week to discuss the common problems of their little democracy. It is the belief of those who are familiar with the workings of its institutions, that if similar self-dependent miniature democracies were spread out over the length and breadth of the land, chains of garden-cities about every congested metropolis, as well as distributed elsewhere independently of the cities but in easy communication with them, it would do much to meet the problem of the rising cost of living.

## Wit at Random

Woman—How did you get that Carnegie medal?

Tramp—Heroism, lady. I took it away from a guy that was twice my size.—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

Says an exchange: "This sentence contains the entire alphabet: 'Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.' Thirty-two letters. Can you beat it?" Beat it? Easily! Our sentence is: "Look, here's pi: 'czamqcybwngvjudftx.'" Only twenty-eight letters.—Boston "Transcript."

Some one has dug up the following from the Chicago Inter Ocean of December 31, 1862:

George M. Pullman, of the firm of Pullman & Moore, house raisers, is experimenting with what he calls a 'palace sleeping-car.' The 'wise ones' predict it will be a failure."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

According to the Ridgway News, a Gallatin county school teacher received the following note recently from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Mis: You write me about whippin Sammy. I give you permission to beet him up any time he wont lern his lesson. He is just like his father and you have to beet him with a club to lern him anything. Pound noledge into him. Don't pay no attention to what his father says. I will handle him."

The Sweet Young Thing entered the department store and after glancing around in a helpless way for a few moments approached a floor walker.

"What can we do for you, Miss?" asked the floor walker.

The Sweet Young Thing blushed and then said:

"Where can I find those elastic bands capable of being elongated and put around the lower extremities of the locomotive members to keep the proper position and the required altitude for the habiliments of their tibies?"

Ten minutes later strong men led the floor walker away. He was a raving maniac.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

The teacher was hearing the youthful class in mathematics.

"No," she said, "in order to subtract, things have to be in the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three pears from four peaches, nor eight horses from ten cats. Do you understand?"

There was assent from the majority of pupils. One little boy in the rear raised a timid hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is it?" asked teacher.

"Please, teacher," said Bobby, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"—New York "Evening Post."

O I would be a Could Be if I couldn't be an Is,  
For a Could Be is a May Be, and promises the  
biz.

I'd rather be a May Be than a Might Have Been  
some day—

For a Might Have Been has never been, but a  
Has Been was once O. K.

Mrs. Randall—Those two women don't speak any more; each claimed to have the smartest child in town.

Mrs. Dart—Which was right?

Mrs. Randall—Neither of them—I have.

"Does your lad find his sums hard?"

"Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—"Fliegende Blaetter."

## Miscellaneous

### DEATH OF THE WORLD-MASTER.

By Edward S. Kern.

An old grey man lies dead in Rome, beshorn of all his power;  
Not all the gold of Indus may serve to wake him more.

The eagle eye is sheathed for aye; the lion voice is stilled;  
Nevermore shall mankind quiver before that midnight brow.  
So lies he there, mere clay, this uncrowned king of gold,

And ne'er a beggar, however mean, to change places with him now!

O City of the Seven Hills, thou old imperial Rome,

No longer warlike Caesars roll along the Appian way,

Returning home in triumph from some grim victorious war,  
Crowned with imperial diadem midst plaudits of the throng!

Not all thy vaunted monarchs were so powerful as he—  
This one old grey decrepit man, touched by the hand of Death.

O thou that liest dead in Rome, what dost thou leave behind

To stir a people's memory to gratitude or hate?  
What heritage of golden deeds to perpetuate thy name?

What service to mankind hast thou wrought with all thy wealth?

Do sad men gather in the streets, at tidings of thy death?

Do nations mourn thy passing and do honor to thy name?

Swart master of a million lives, at high Jehovah's seat

What accounting of thy stewardship canst thou render unto God?

Hast thou so lived to earn a place in that heavenly paradise,

Or plunge, with shrieking demons, to the nether depths of hell?

Dost think some paltry millions, flung forth with lavish hand,

Can outweigh accusing glances of the men thy greed hath ruined,

Ground down to senseless atoms by thy car of Juggernaut,

Whilst thou, remorseless, cold, went thy unrelenting way?

O thou, with all thy millions, mightst have been a God revered

For goodness and for charity throughout thy native land;

Now thou art dead in ancient Rome, and all thy gleaming gold

Canst give thee not the guerdon of a single honest tear.

So, let him pass.....

To serve and not to rule is the new ideal of humanity. It was new in the days of Jesus, it is still by no means so universal as to become a trite teaching; but in this day there are a thousand evidences that workers everywhere are learning the deeper meaning of that saying, "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." Only he is great and only he is accounted great in the long perspective who is a servant in the highest and best sense. Temporary shows of power fade in the long vista of history; but the light of a life truly dedicated to service glows brighter down the years.—Mary Stanhope.

**American Federation of Labor Letter****President Gompers Ill.**

Several weeks ago President Gompers contracted a severe cold, which later resulted in an affection of the inner ear, which threatened to develop mastoiditis. Unwilling to spare himself from the multitudinous duties imposed upon him he continued his work until the physicians directed that it was imperative that he have complete rest and constant attention, as he was not responding to treatment as rapidly as desired. In consequence he entered a local eye and ear hospital. While President Gompers is still seriously ill his condition at this time shows material improvement.

**Bill Again Passed.**

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill has again passed the lower House of Congress by an overwhelming majority containing the exemption clause which caused President Taft to veto it just before retiring from office. A report has been circulated to the effect that the present administration is opposed to legislation being included in appropriation bills, but whether there is any foundation for the rumors remains to be seen. The American Federation of Labor will insist upon the platform declaration of the Democratic party in this respect being carried out in a practical manner.

**Telephone Girls Win.**

A strike of 2200 telephone operators in the fifty-four exchanges of Boston, which was threatened, has been averted by a compromise agreement. Instead of the weekly wage increase of \$1, which the union demanded, the agreement provides for the establishment by the company of a plan of anniversary payments—that is, payments are to be \$25 at the end of the second year, \$50 each year up to nine years, and \$100 at the end of the tenth year. The so-called "split-trick," abolition of which was demanded, will not be compulsory upon any operator after eighteen months in the service. The lunch period will be lengthened, and the girls will have the maximum number of holidays and afternoons off, consistent with the service requirements. The agreement also provides for an adjustment committee to consider all grievances.

**Shingle Weavers.**

The shingle weavers to the number of 350 are on strike in Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, following the refusal of fifteen mills to concede the scale of wages. The strike is general in character and all mills are closed down except one, which is running with only a few men. Aside from the increase in wages demanded, a number of grievances are calling for settlement, such as the abolition of time stealing, compulsory payment of hospital fees, and the recognition of the right to bargain collectively. The revival of the union spirit in Ballard is due in great part to the efforts now being put forth by the organization involved to organize the men in this poorly paid industry.

**Iowa Reforms.**

After a long term of years of persistent effort on the part of the organized labor forces of Iowa, the Legislature has enacted a law which prohibits and terminates contract convict labor in the penal institutions of Iowa. When the contest first commenced, it appeared to be an almost hopeless task, for the convicts of the State had for many years been contracted to manufacturing companies for the purpose of producing revenue. These companies were always upon the alert and maintained strong lobbies at each session of the State Legislature for the purpose of preventing

any legislation that would disturb the manufacturers who employed contract convicts. Organized labor, to a very great degree, has been responsible for the change in sentiment, and the final abolition of what can only be termed a disgrace to any sovereign State.

**A Big Issue.**

The issue of the Weekly News Letter of April 26th will be four pages, and will contain organizing literature printed in eighteen different languages. Organized labor bodies, volunteer organizers, secretaries of local unions, business agents, or those interested in the general organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor can secure a sufficient quantity of this issue to place in the hands of unorganized wage earners by applying to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. It is urged upon the union men of the country to give this literature wide circulation. The literature has been prepared with great care and much thought to the end that the position of the organized American labor movement shall be placed in the proper light before those who are unable to speak the English language. Let each union man do his part to interest foreign workmen and thus bring to the organized labor movement greater strength and power with which to fight economic injustice.

**Spring Surprise.**

A surprise was sprung by the Eastern railroads in their brief submitted to the Firemen's Arbitration Board. The railroads claim that under the provisions of the Erdman act, the arbitration board has no right to make its award retroactive. The firemen asked that any advantages secured in final settlement be made effective from July 1, 1912. The chairman of the railroad committee asserts that Section 4 of the Erdman act provides that "the award having been filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States shall go into effect at the expiration of ten days from such filing." The railroads have also taken strong exception to the demands of the firemen that "rates of wages that are higher and conditions of employment that are better than those asked for in the present controversy shall remain in effect."

**Teamsters Obtain Raise.**

At Troy, N. Y., the Teamsters' Union, with a membership close to 1000 has been successful in securing a new agreement with the employers. The organization was recently formed and the charter list has not yet been closed, but a sufficient number of members has been secured to assure the perpetuity of the organization and a committee was appointed for the purpose of securing an increase in wages. This committee, after three days conference, secured the agreement, granting the teamsters \$1 a week increase in pay. The fact that the men have just been organized and secured an increase of \$1 per week ought to be sufficient proof to the unorganized that organization pays.

**For Strike Inquiry.**

A full investigation of strike conditions in the Paint Creek coal fields in West Virginia by a committee of three Senators has been asked in a resolution presented by Senator Kern. The resolution provides that the investigators be instructed to determine the causes leading up to the strike, whether a system of peonage exists and whether immigration laws have been violated, access to United States post offices impeded or persons punished contrary to law. According to the resolution, the committee would also decide whether the Commissioner of Labor or other Federal officials could be of service in adjusting the strike.

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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held April 22, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership: Robert J. Rourke, violin; M. S. Jones, piano and organ.

Transfers deposited: L. Venturini, Local No. 310, viola; Josephine M. Fernald, Local No. 210, piano and organ; Geo. Eckhart, Local No. 2, drums; W. J. Reed, Local No. 310, flute.

Transfers withdrawn: A. H. Dougherty, No. 236.

Admitted to membership from transfer: W. E. Leeder, No. 2.

We regret to announce the death of J. Wrba on April 16, 1913; also of W. O. Habich on April 6, 1913. Both funerals were private.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oakland Branch will be held at headquarters, Twelfth and Broadway streets, on the first Thursday of May. Members are requested to attend.

Reinstated: L. M. Lalanne, Geo. Ludwig, V. R. Culbertson.

April 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 6, M. M. P. U.

The following to be added to the by-laws and constitution, to read as follows:

For the general elections of the union, no member shall be nominated as a delegate to more than one convention or council; nor shall any member be placed in nomination for more than one office; nor shall any member be nominated the same election. No name of any aspirant to office shall be printed or appear more than once on the general ballot.

Submitted, ALEX. DIJEAU.

April 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 6, M. M. P. U.

The following to be added to the by-laws:

The Recall. The holder of any elective office in the union may be removed at any time by the members who are qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent. The procedure to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective office shall be as follows:

A petition signed by members entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed equal in number to at least fifteen per centum of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of president, cast at the last preceding general union election, demanding an election of a successor of the person or persons sought to be removed shall be filed with the board of directors, and then shall be posted in the union headquarters; said petition shall contain a general statement of the grounds for which the removal is sought.

Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number.

Within five days from the date of filing such petition the board of directors, in conjunction with at least one member of the last election board who supervised the last preceding general election, examine and ascertain from the records of membership whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of members entitled to vote; said petition must be placed in the hands of the board of directors at least ten days before the general monthly meeting, and the general meeting shall thereupon order and fix a date of holding said election, not less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the date of the general monthly meeting.

One petition is competent to propose the removal and election of one or more elective officer. One special election is competent for the removal and election of one or more elective officer.

One person sought to be removed may be a candidate to succeed himself, and unless he re-

quests otherwise in writing to the union the directors shall place his name on the ballot without nomination. In any such removal election the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. At such election, if some member other than the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from his office, upon qualification of his successor.

The successor of any officer so removed shall hold office during the unexpired term of his predecessor. If the incumbent receives the highest number of votes he shall continue in office. The secretary shall notify each member by circular letter or by postal card of any contemplated election. All recalls shall be published in the "Labor Clarion."

Submitted, ALEX. DIJEAU.

**BENEFIT FOR IRISH ATHLETE.**

A grand ball was given on last Saturday night in Hibernia Hall, by the Hod Carriers' Union, for the benefit of the noted Irish athlete, Denis Buckley, a member of the union. The hall was crowded to capacity and a very enjoyable time was provided for all. Denis Buckley, for whom the benefit was given, before his injury gained fame as a weight thrower, broad jumper, distance runner and all-round athlete. Before leaving Ireland he was awarded a gold medal by the Macroom Sports as champion all-round athlete for the province of Munster. Since coming to America he has participated in many athletic meets, prominent among which were those held under the auspices of the American Irish Athletic Club of San Francisco, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of the Red Branch, and the Caledonian Club, and from his victories at these meets he holds gold and silver trophies and medals too numerous to mention.

On February 16th of last year he was seriously injured while at work in the Bankers Investment building. His legs were broken in thirty-eight places, and many portions of bone had to be removed. The skill of the surgeons has saved him his lower limbs, but he will be crippled for life. He has undergone six operations, and is still at St. Mary's Hospital.

The benefit ball of Saturday night was a grand example of the loyalty of Denis Buckley's friends, and it may be truly said that the cheerfulness and good will of Denis Buckley's fellow workmen, friends and acquaintances, which made the affair so successful, are but a reflection of the sunny disposition and character of the poor broken athlete.

**ONLY THE RED FLAG IN PARADE.**

The International Labor Day Federation will celebrate May first this year the same as in years gone by.

The parade, starting at Grant avenue and Market street, May 1st, at 7 p. m., going out Market to Duboce avenue, along Duboce to Fillmore street and thence to the Auditorium, where Mary Gardos, the noted lecturer of Hungary, who is now touring the United States, will address the marchers in the hall after the parade.

Sydney Armour, the printer of Oakland, a Socialist of long standing in the movement, will also address the gathering on May first.

Arrangements are almost complete for the May Day demonstration. The parade will be headed by the international red flag; then will come the band from Musicians' Union No. 6, playing the revolutionary selections, as follows: "The Red Flag," "The International," and "The Marseillaise," etc., which will be followed by Millmen's Union No. 42 and all the other organizations will take their respective places in the line of march.

After the speaking, the remainder of the evening will be taken up with entertainment and danc-

ing. Mary Gardos, Hungary's leading woman Socialist, will speak on "The Solidarity of Labor on May first, and Its Significance to the Working Class Movement."

No national flags will be permitted in the international labor day parade on May first. This has been the custom in the past, and it will be carried out this year.

**GEORGE GUNREY DEAD.**

Last Monday morning news reached this city from Los Angeles of the accidental death of George Gunrey by asphyxiation through a defective gas heater.

Mr. Gunrey was for four years a member of the executive board of the International Iron Molders' Union, and during the recent metal trades strike in that city he cared for the finances and directed the conduct of the strike. In spite of the bitterness of that memorable contest there was never even the slightest insinuation against Gunrey's conduct during the entire period.

**CREDIT!**

**\$3.50 A WEEK**

**Furnishes 4 Rooms Complete  
including Floor Covering  
Parlor :: Bed Room :: Kitchen  
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**Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.  
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.**

**G. B. BENHAM**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

**728 EXAMINER (HEARST) BLDG.**

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**NEAR VALENCIA**

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**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE**

**2396 MISSION STREET  
AT TWENTIETH**

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 18, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Blacksmiths No. 168—Jas. J. McTiernan, Daniel Dewar. Printing Pressmen—Robt. Rice, W. A. Reynolds, H. Block, Chas. Radebold. United Glass Workers—M. Taylor, M. F. Coll, J. J. Cain. Plasterers—Richard Downing, Jas. Caughey, Al. Jollery, Wm. Wyatt, Jas. Corbett. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Carpenters No. 483, Ice Wagon Drivers, Cloak Makers, Chauffeurs and Pattern Makers, inclosing donations to the boot and shoe workers on strike. From Waiters, inclosing donation to the Darrow defense fund. From Assemblymen Bloodgood, Kingsley, Scott, Finnegan, and Senator Shanahan, in reference to the conditions at San Quentin. From Beer Bottlers No. 293, inclosing complimentary tickets for their picnic to be held April 27th. From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, announcement of picnic to be held April 20th. From the Essanay Film Company, stating they have complied with the request of Council and are now employing union men. From Stationary Firemen, Soda Water Wagon Drivers, and Butchers, in reference to the new labor temple. From the American Window Cleaning Co., stating they had complied with the wishes of Council relative to unionizing their plant. From United Garment Workers' International Union, acknowledging receipt of donations to garment workers of New York. From Socialist Party of San Francisco, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with the conditions of miners of West Virginia. From Carpenters No. 1082, invitation to attend their entertainment and ball, to be held Saturday evening, April 26th, at Turn Verein Hall. Minutes of the Provision Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Laundry Workers, wage scale and agreement. Wage Scale and Agreement of Bakery Wagon Drivers. Request for the moral assistance of Council, in reference to strike against the firm of Herzog & Dahl. From Franklin Printing Trades Association, in reference to agreement with Press Feeders and Assistants No. 33.

Referred to Label Section—From Building Trades Council, relative to attending entertainment.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Robert P. Troy, in reference to bill now pending before the Legislature relative to damage suits. From Street R. R. Employees, protesting against the passage of the ten-hour bill now pending before the Legislature.

Resolutions were submitted by Carpenters' Union No. 1082, relative to the lower Market street franchise, and opposing the compromise entered into by the Board of Supervisors with the United Railroads. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed. At this time Mr. Gray, representing the Public Ownership League, was granted the privilege of the floor to speak on this matter, after which the resolutions were indorsed.

Communication from the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, preferring charges against a member of Bakers' Union, was referred to Bakers' Union No. 24 for action and report. From Molders' Union, requesting Council to submit the resolutions dealing with the cruel treatment of prisoners at San Quentin to the affiliated unions. Moved that the request be complied with, and that a sufficient number be printed and forwarded to the Central Councils of California; also to the secretary of the State Federation of Labor with the request that he

forward a copy to all unions affiliated with the State Federation; carried. From Home Rule in Taxation League, asking permission to have Dr. W. G. Eggleston address Council on Friday evening, April 25th. Moved that the request be complied with, and that it be made a special order for 9:30 p. m.; carried. From Butchers' Union, stating that the firm of Rathjens & Kupfer had unionized their plant and requested that the boycott be raised. Moved the request be granted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate A. J. Gallagher as follows:

"Resolved, That since it is likely that the assistance of this Council may be asked in favor of or against certain proposed changes in the tariff laws, it is the order of this Council that all such matters, if considered at all, shall be referred to the law and legislative committee, and that the union or persons submitting same shall before consideration agree that if expert advice or expense of other kind be necessary, that said organization or person bear said expense."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Gallagher, relative to issuing a weekly bulletin, were not adopted.

**Reports of Unions**—Marine Gasoline Engineers—Have purchased \$200 worth of Labor Temple bonds; also donated \$25 to the Darrow fund and \$15 to the boot and shoe workers. Butchers—Have unionized the firm of Rathjens & Kupfer. Boot and Shoe Workers—Still on strike against the firm of Frank & Hyman; situation well in hand.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the indorsement of Shoe Clerks' agreement, subject to the indorsement of the international. Recommended that the agreement of Retail Clerks' Union be taken under advisement. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Brewery Workmen No. 7. Recommended the indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Beer Drivers No. 227. Recommended the indorsement of Beer Bottle Drivers' wage scale and agreement, with the exception of that part which provides for commission to be paid the drivers, as this Council should not indorse the payment of commissions to the wage worker. Recommended the indorsement of Beet Bottlers' wage scale and agreement. The request of Stablemen's Union for a boycott on the National Ice Cream Co. was referred to the secretary. The communication from Sheet Metal Workers' Union, in reference to work being done by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., was referred to the Building Trades Council for indorsement.

Recommended that the Council assume the liability of Hall Association, relative to the interest on bonds for Labor Temple. On the communication from Carpet and Furniture Trades Association, in reference to the controversy between the Continental Bedding Co. and Upholsterers' Union, Bros. McGuire, Decker and O'Connell were appointed a sub-committee to take up this matter with representatives of the company and union, and report their findings to the full committee. On the communication from the Central Labor Council of Portland, in reference to holding a convention to deal with the immigration problem, recommended that while we favor the proposition looking toward remedial legislation relative to the immigration question, we believe the time set by the Portland Labor Council as inopportune, and would suggest that the time be changed to one week preceding the meeting of the American Federation of Labor convention in Seattle. The resolutions from Web Pressmen's Union, dealing with the boycott on the "Examiner," were taken under advisement, subject to the report of a conference. Recommended the indorsement of Cracker Bakers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the sanction of the International Union. The wage scale and

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

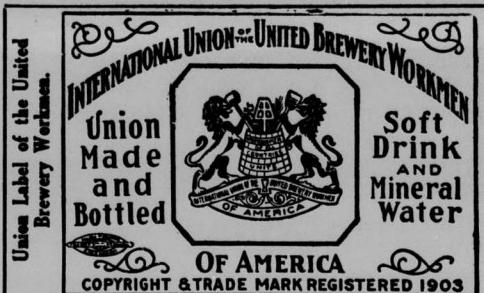
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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

HENRY E. DIXEY, in his Mono-Drama-Vaude-ologue; COL. J. A. PATEE and His Company of "OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS"; BOBKER'S WHIRLWIND ARABS; HARRY H. LESTER, Vaudeville's Elite Entertainer; MASKELEYNE-DEVANTES, "THE WINDOW OF APPARITIONS"; FRANKER WOOD & BUNEE WYDE; ISHIKAWA BROTHERS; EDISON'S TALKING MOVING PICTURES, "Votes for Women" and "The Anniversary of Jerry and Mandy." Last Week—BELLE BAKER—America's Foremost Character Singer.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

agreement of Waitresses' Union was laid over, no committee appearing from union. The by-laws and working rules of Cloak Makers' Union were referred to the president and secretary for investigation and report at next meeting. Report of committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a report on the bill for licensing of engineers, in which they stood two to two—Lynch and Parker voting no, and Ellison and Broulett voted aye—on the question of the Council opposing Senate Bill No. 566 and its companion bill in the Assembly. Moved to adopt the report of Bro. Lynch; lost, and the report of Bros. Broulett and Ellison was adopted.

**New Business**—The chair called attention of the Council to a bill submitted by Judge Harrison for services rendered. Moved that the bill be paid; carried.

The matter of the cruelty to prisoners at San Quentin was discussed at length by Delegate McDonald, and on motion the secretary was instructed to request the Governor to furnish this Council with a transcript of the evidence produced at the hearing of the committee on investigation of this matter; carried.

Moved that the executive committee be empowered to call before it all people interested in Butchers' matter; carried.

Moved that the secretary communicate with the legislative agent in Sacramento, relative to action of Council regarding the licensing of engineers; carried.

**Receipts**—Chauffeurs, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Glove Workers, \$2; Sailors, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Stage Employees, \$4; Housesmiths, \$16; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Cleaning and Dyeing Wagon Drivers, \$2; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Bookbinders, \$6; Stable Employees, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$8; Wood Carvers, \$2; Upholsterers, \$6; Tailors, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$8; Stereotypers, \$4; Bill Posters, \$2; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Wood and Metal Lathers, \$12; Waiters, \$20; Barbers, \$16; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Marine Firemen, \$10; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Plasterers, \$10; Leather Workers, \$2; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$2; Cloak Makers, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Carriage Workers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$2; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Donations to Darrow fund as follows: Barbers, \$25; Steam Engineers, \$100; Sugar Workers, \$10; Steam Shovelmen, \$5; Alaska Fishermen, \$125; Waiters, \$50; Marine Firemen, \$50. Boot and Shoe Workers' Donations: Pavers, \$10; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$10; Steam Shovelmen, \$10; Sugar Workers, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$7.50; Carpenters No. 22, \$10; Housesmiths, \$10; Carpenters No. 483, \$10; Riggers and Stevedores, \$250; Millmen No. 423, \$20; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$5; Pattern Makers, \$10; Marine Firemen, \$25. Tveitmo Defense Fund: Hatters, \$5; Hoisting Engineers, \$25; Jas. De Succa, \$5; Alaska Fishermen, \$125. Label Section: Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$1; Printing Pressmen, \$1; Stable Employees, \$1; Upholsterers, \$1; Tailors, \$1; Stereotypers, \$1. Dues: Garment Workers, \$10; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$6. Total, \$1254.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Pacific Telephone Co., \$20.31; R. C. Harrison (opinion on Senate Bill No. 905), \$250; Upham & Co., \$7; Mattie Barkley, \$3; Boot and Shoe Workers' Donations, \$387.50; Label Section, \$.6. Total \$760.06.

Adjourned at 12:30 a. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening April 16, 1913, was called to order by President A. Letrodec at 8:30 o'clock. In the absence of Secretary Griffin, Delegate W. G. Desepet acted as secretary. Roll call of officers and absenteers noted. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read, except the part showing the Label Section going on record as being opposed to lifting the boycott on the "Examiner"; this ordered to be erased.

**Credentials**—Of Jack O'Connor from Cleaning & Dyeing Drivers' Union No. 418; of Hazel Celestres from Bindery Women's Union No. 125 were received and delegates seated.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee, Brother Donovan of Boot & Shoe Workers' Union appearing with the request to be allowed to explain the picture of the chain picket line; request granted; requesting also the showing of different slides; referred to regular meeting. Secretary Guth having been instructed to ask affiliated unions if they desire slides to be shown of their respective labels, cards or buttons at the entertainment; he was also instructed to get writeups in the different newspapers, the cost not to exceed \$22.50. Report of directors of "Labor Clarion" laid over; secretary reports having ordered posters for the show and cardboards for the Labor and Building Trades Temples.

**Special Committees**—Committee visiting retail merchants in regard to unfair product of Newark & Co. of Los Angeles reports progress.

**Reports of Unions**—Coopers No. 65 announce using labels on all bottled whiskey that are filled out of union-made barrels; Waiters No. 30 still boycotting White Lunch; Cooks' Helpers No. 110 donated \$25 to Boot and Shoe Workers.

**Communications**—Filed: From Women's International Union Label League receipt for donation; from Molders' Union about slides; from Sarah J. Jones, James F. Power, A. A. D'Ancona, L. A. White, Mathias Brady, F. J. Churchill, Charles Weller, E. A. Wolcott, Fred L. Hillmer and Henry Payot, accepting invitation to entertainment; from R. B. McDonald, stating that O. M. Wellenberg is out of the city; from San Francisco Labor Council giving the names and addresses of retail merchants handling the output of the unfair firm of Frank & Hyman, referred to Agitation Committee; from A. Letrodec and James P. Griffin, both resigning their respective offices as president and secretary; resignations accepted. Trustees' financial report accepted and filed.

**Bills**—James H. Barry Co., letterheads, \$7.50; E. Guth, postage and expenses, \$6.15.

**New Business**—On motion, Agitation Committee instructed to visit Prager's in regard to complaint made by delegate from Bartenders of clerks not having card and not carrying union labeled shoes, carried; the financial secretary was authorized to pay all legitimate bills on the evening of the show; motion made and seconded that Brother A. Gallagher be authorized to secure Job Harriman as speaker for the evening; amended to obtain Rev. Friend or Ward, carried, and Brother B. Schonhof so instructed. Motion to instruct secretary to ask affiliated unions if they wish to advertise their label, card or button on sign boards owned by the Label section; carried.

**Election of Officers**—Brothers Benjamin Schonhof elected president; election for secretary laid over; Secretary Guth to attend to duties of same. Brother Schonhof was duly installed.

**Unfinished Business**—Second reading of amendment to constitution and motion to adopt; carried.

**Good and Welfare**—Brothers Guth and Schonhof spoke in behalf of the show and asking the delegates to co-operate and help to make the same a success. Meeting adjourned 10.30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

A. GUTH, Secretary.



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December 31, 1912:

Assets . . . . .	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	148,850.22
Number of Depositors . . . . .	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-der who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: APR. BLACK ON POPPY.

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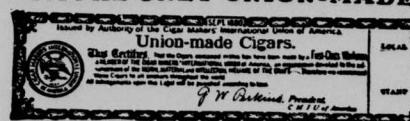
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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.



APRIL, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
( 2 ) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37) Altavater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	133 Second
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99) *Boite & Braden.	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
( 3 ) Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
( 4 ) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.	933 Market
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12) Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
( 5 ) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(113) Hegdahl & Snell.	3684 Eighteenth
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(118) Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
( 9 ) Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The.	1182 Market
( 1 ) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. V.	154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70) †Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(109) Primo Press.	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
( 6 ) *Rimcon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
( 6 ) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwell Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission

## LABOR CLARION.

Friday, April 25, 1913.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon, April 27th, in Council Hall, Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, at 1 o'clock sharp. There are important matters to come before the meeting. Salaries for the ensuing year will be fixed, and nominations for local officers and delegates to the Nashville convention of the I. T. U. will be made at this meeting.

Andy Bail is again confined in Mount Zion Hospital and his condition is regarded as serious.

Samuel Murray, the globe-trotting printer, left last week for New York, and upon his arrival there will have completed his latest tour of the world, during which he traveled more than 70,000 miles.

The general convention committee will render its final report at the meeting on Sunday next. The document has been withheld until now to allow of every opportunity to collect on souvenir advertising. The report will show how well this was done.

The executive committee will report the result of its search for new headquarters for the union.

The International Typographical Union has designed a lapel button for apprentice members of the union, a sample of which has been received by the local officers. The button is a beautiful specimen, and the price is only 50 cents.

Last week E. C. and M. A. Wood, sons of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, were arrested and fined \$100 for fraudulent use of the Allied Printing Trades' union label in Los Angeles. This is the fourth conviction in that city within the past two months for wrongful use of the allied label.

William E. ("Give-a-Damn") Jones died in Newark, N. J., recently. He was well known throughout the jurisdiction, and was a noted character "in the good old days."

### GOOD MAP ENGRAVERS SCARCE.

The United States Geological Survey would like to get a few good map engravers.

No finer maps are made than the engraved topographic atlas sheets of the United States Geological Survey. In accuracy of detail as well as in quality of printing the Survey asserts, with little fear of contradiction, that its maps lead all others, wherever printed. Great advances have been made in recent years in various phases of the printing art, but for fine map work, strange as it may seem, no process has yet been found equal to the original hand engraving, which is still essentially the same process that it was generations ago. The skilled copper-plate engraver who cuts on his metal base the thin lines which produce the map is as necessary now as he was during the middle of last century. Not everyone can be a successful engraver. It requires a fine touch and a good eye. An announcement recently made by the Civil Service Commission indicates that the profession of copper-plate engraver is by no means overrun. The Geological Survey wants competent map engravers at salaries ranging from \$3 a day when actually employed to \$1600 a year and is having difficulty in finding applicants to compete for the positions. No regular examination is required, but samples of work, properly authenticated, must be submitted. The Chief Engraver of the Survey at Washington will be glad to hear of anyone who wants such a job and who can measure up to the high standard of engraving work required.

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## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaufeure No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Houssmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulzberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radbold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters' No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in trade union circles in this city during the past week: David White and Joseph Voisey of the marine cooks, Joseph Wrba of the musicians, Joseph T. Winter of the steam fitters, James Burke of the rammermen, Ernest Trentwein of the bakers, James R. O'Reilly of the plasterers.

The Bartenders' Union on Monday night received a report to the effect that preparations are well under way for the annual ball which will be given in Pythian Castle on the evening of May 9th. As a special inducement for members to attend meetings, some lucky member will be presented with four months' free dues at each meeting.

Should the Legislature fail to pass an effective alien land bill, the Asiatic Exclusion League will introduce a resolution placing the decision of the matter before the voters of the State, through the referendum. Such was the decision reached at the meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League Sunday, although it was the consensus of opinion that such a measure will be passed by the present Legislature.

The league indorsed the Asiatic exclusion bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John E. Raker. The following nominating committee was elected:

Edward Anderson, M. T. Penny, W. Flagler, P. J. Tierney, F. W. Judson, A. E. Lindstrom and George B. Benham.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

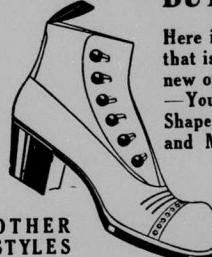
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### GUN CALF "RAISED TOE" BUTTON SHOES



OTHER STYLES  
\$3.00 to \$6.00

**\$2.50**

Here is a Cracker Jack Style that is a dandy. One of the new ones that will please you—You'll like the Stylish Shape—The Full Swing Sole and Military Heel—and the Price is Only

We are showing the best that's made in UNION STAMPED SHOES—Every variety for Dress or Work can be found here—and not only is the quality better, but our Close Margin Prices mean a saving to you of from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

### TAN RUSSIA CALF "Double Sole" Lace Shoes

A Combination of Style and Quality that Can't be Beat—Made with a "Nature Shape Toe" (that assures absolute comfort) Full Weight Sewed Extension Soles from toes to heels—Broad Tread Heels. These are Great Value at

**\$3.50**



OTHER STYLES  
\$2.50 to \$6.00

## Personal and Local

Organizer J. B. Dale is again in Humboldt County, where he will make an effort to thoroughly organize the workers of that section, completing the work started last year. The workers of the county promise to co-operate with Dale in his efforts.

The executive committee of the Labor Council is considering proposed wage scale of Laundry Workers' Union.

Pattern Makers' Union has donated \$10 to the striking shoe workers.

The Waiters' Union has contributed \$50 to the Darrow defense fund.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers have drafted a new wage scale and working agreement.

The Butchers' Union has unionized the firm of Rathjens & Kupfer.

Cloak Makers' Union has donated \$15 to the striking shoe workers.

The American Window Cleaning Company has settled its differences with the Janitors' Union.

Electrical Workers No. 151 has asked the moral support of the Label Council in fight against two city front firms.

Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union has purchased \$200 worth of Labor Temple bonds, donated \$25 to Darrow defense fund and \$15 to shoe workers.

Labor Council favors holding immigration congress in Seattle just prior to A. F. of L. convention in November.

Dr. Eggleston of Home Rule in Taxation League will address Labor Council Friday night.

Theatrical Federation has preferred charges against member of Bakers' Union said to be president of dual union of musicians.

The Bakers' Union, last Saturday, appointed a committee to wait on the Master Bakers' Association with a view to obtaining an increased number of holidays. Four applicants were elected to membership and six new applications were presented.

Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, at its last meeting decided not to affiliate with the recently formed Provision Trades Council of this city. At its next meeting the local will vote on a

proposition to assist financially the local boot and shoe workers on strike at the Frank & Hyman factory.

Local No. 30 of the Waitresses' Union has voted to join other locals of the culinary craft in a movement to land the 1915 session of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. The local appointed Ora Mathewson, Minnie Andrews, Laura Molleda and Lena Hopper a committee to co-operate with committees from the locals. This year's convention will be held in Denver.

At the Meeting of the District Council of Teamsters Tuesday night, complaint was made that a number of grades are so steep that it is almost impossible to haul heavy loads over them, especially during wet weather. In order to remedy this condition it was decided to ask the Board of Supervisors to pave them with blocks instead of with bitumen. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the matter: Michael Casey, M. E. Decker, J. J. Morris, J. Fisher, Jas. Wilson and Walter Duryea.

The local committee of the National Association of Letter Carriers is making elaborate preparation for the annual convention of its international body, which will meet here the first week in September.

Michael Casey, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, made a report of the international board meeting which he recently attended in Indianapolis. He stated that the organization is in a very flourishing condition and that its affairs have never been in better shape.

The Janitors' Union has fined a member of the union for affiliating with a dual organization of musicians. The member in question immediately paid the fine and wrote out his resignation as a member of the "objectionable" organization. At the next meeting of the union eleven employees of the American Window Cleaning Company will be initiated.

The recently organized Dyeing and Cleaning Drivers' Union will give its first social entertainment in Maple Hall tomorrow evening.

### AGREEMENTS INDORSED.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Labor Council has indorsed the following wage scales and working agreements:

Shoe Clerks' Union, providing for closing shoe stores at 9 o'clock on Saturday nights.

Brewery Workmen, providing for an increase of \$2.50 per week for apprentices and a general increase for all workmen of \$1.50 per week.

Keg Beer Drivers, providing for general increase of \$1 per week and change in starting time from 6.30 a. m. to 7 a. m.

Bottled Beer Drivers, providing for general increase of \$2 per week and change in starting time from 6 a. m. to 7 a. m.

Beer Bottlers, general increase of \$2.50 per week and the elimination of apprentices.

Cracker Bakers' Union, with practically no change in the old agreement.

### OPPHEUM THEATRE.

An entire vaudeville performance condensed into one act will be presented by Henry E. Dixey. No star on the stage today is gifted with the remarkable versatility of Mr. Dixey. Colonel J. A. Pattee and his company of "Old Soldier Fiddlers" who play solely by ear will be another interesting feature. They consist of three union and two confederate soldiers. From the sands of the desert come Bobker's Whirlwind Arabs who will exhibit their skill in pyramid building and whirlwind tumbling. Harry B. Lester will introduce in his monologue his impressions of numerous theatrical stars. The Edison Talking Moving Pictures will be "Votes for Women," a suffragette subject and "The Anniversary of Jerry and Mandy." Next week will be the last of the Maskeleyne-Devant illusion "The Window of Apparitions." It will also conclude the engagements of Franker Wood and Bunee Wyde; The Ishikawa Brothers and Belle Baker.

### LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Many members of the Legislature questioned the constitutionality of the Boynton compensation law now pending before that body, and the representatives of the Labor Council requested the Council to obtain expert advice concerning the point raised, which was that the bill contained in its title three separate subjects.

In accordance with the request the proposition was presented to Attorney Ralph C. Harrison for an opinion. In closing a lengthy opinion he says: "I have no hesitation in advising you that Senate Bill 905 does not contravene or violate the constitution. Not only is the constitution not violated, but the object for which the provision was placed there is emphasized."

Seeking to apply interstate powers of government to the regulation of wages and hours of employment of females throughout the United States, Senator Chilton of West Virginia has introduced a bill prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of goods in the production or manufacture of which females have been employed at a wage of less than \$9 a week. Under the provisions of the bill a week is defined as six days of eight hours each, and provides a penalty of \$500 fine or three months' imprisonment for each violation, each week that any person shall be employed in violation of this act being deemed a separate offense.

Good conversation is not to be expected in much company because few listen and there is continual interruption.—Swift.

## Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made